noved to the quarters of the Kings county mocracy, in a more secluded portion of the Mr. Watterson says that the committee will oubtiess sit all night, and the opinion of the members at this hour is that only their utmost exertions can enable them to report the platform to the meeting of the full committee at 9 o'clock in the morning. Not a clause of it has been

formally read or discussed by the sub-commit-

The Only Feature of Interest.

Sr. Louis, June 5. - To-night the only feature of genuine interest is the deliberations of the committee on resolutions. More real political effort has been put forth on the composition of this committe than for the vice-presidency Itself, or, indeed, any other work before the convention. Monday morning Senator Gorman and Congressman Scott had reached an understanding concerning the tariff plank. They had arranged to reaffirm the tariff clause of 1884 and to add a moderate indorsement of the President's tariff message, with a long paragraph explanatory of the Democratic party's position on the tariff. Scott had also consented to let Gorman have the honor of the chairmanship of the platform committee. Congressman Scott yielded to this compromise in behalf of harmony and through a desire to bring all disaffected elements of the party into full sympathy with the administration. But to-day the truce was declared off. Gorman, Barnum, and their high-tariff sympathizers were more active in visiting the influential men of the various delegations than was relished by Scott. There were signs that the high-tariff men were preparing to steal a march on the other wing of the party. Scott was particularly incensed at the selection of ex-Mayor Cooper, a strong pro-tectionist, as the New York representative on the committee. From the other side Scott was subjected to great pressure, Commissioner Morrison and Henry Watterson calling on him and insisting that no compromise, however small the concession involved, should be made. The agreement between Scott and Gorman was finally declared off, and Watterson, who had been a candidate for the permanent chairmanship, was put forward as the candidate of the tariff-reform people for chairman of the platform committee. He was opposed by Senator Gorman, but the committee chose Watterson by the close vote of 22 to 20. A change of one vote would have given the victory to the opponents of the administration policy.

Nobody is able to perceive a contingency like ly to throw the convention into a struggle over the vice-presidency. Governor Gray's friends have all along had two grounds of hope that they might eventually win. One of these was the attitude of the Ohio delegation, and it is a singular fact that the movement to bring the Roman from his retirement came near being strangled in his own State. It is claimed that a majority of the Ohio delegation are really against Thurman, to this day, and are accepting him only because the country is fairly forcing him upon them. Ohio was brought over to the Thurman standard, however, Monday night, and to-day the delegation, having perceived that the nomination was inevitable, passed a Thurman resolution much stronger and more satisfactory than the one of Monday night. The Gray men also had some hopes that by making a courageous stand they could hold in line the friends of all the other candidates, thus preventing Thurman getting two-thirds on the first ballot; but the unit rule has been adopted by the Thur-man majority in six or eight of the States, notably Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania and Tennessee, thus forcing the minority to help swell the votes for the favorite, and practically destroying the last hope of the supporters of Governor Gray. There have been rumors of combinations to bring Carlisle or Dickinson into the contest, but the friends of both deny that any effort is being made in their behalf. Senator Voorhees says the question whether Gray's name shall be placed in nomination is to be deeided to-morrow morning.

Though there was some bad feeling between Congressman Scott and Senator Gorman when it came to a vote on the chairmanship the bargain was adhered to, Scott throwing his strength to Gorman for chairman. Notwithstanding the great strength of this combipation it lacked one vote of a majority, and the extreme tariff reformers won a victory on the organization of the committee.

A telegram has been received from Congressman Breckinridge, of Kentucky, declaring that if the Mills bill is not indorsed in the convention it will fail in the House, and the convention will have to take the responsibility.

Basis of the Controversy. epecial to the Indianapolis Journal

Sr. Louis, June 5 .- In order to clearly understand the nature of the controversy which at present exists in the committee on resolutions, a reporter to-night canvassed the members of the committee and the situation, as explained by them, is about as follows: Mr. Watterson, his friends say, wants to have the tartiff plank of 1876, or something like it, adopted; something that does not read both ways, not free trade on one interpretation, and protection, pure and simple, on another interpretation. He wants something that the people can understand and know what it means. That is what he wants and is going to fight for.

Mr. Gorman's friends say that he wants a plank in the platform something like the Chicago platform of 1884. on which he can make the fight to carry New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, and abandon Indiana and nominate Thurman, knowing that he will be strong in those States with a platform peculiarly adapted to the industries of those three States."

Mr. Watterson appears to think that if the party goes West with a square tariff-for-revenue plank they can get more States West than they can get East on the other plan. He claims that the Democrats can get States in the West on his idea. In explaining the difference between the plank of 1876, which he wants revived, and that of 1884, the readoption of which he opposes, Mr. Watterson says the former is emphatic, straightforward tariff for revenue, while the latter is evasive, indefinite and unmeaning. His interview on the subject, published to-day, represents his views accurately.

A Hot Fight Probable.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. Sr. Louis, June 5 .- The prospects are good for a pretty hot fight in the convention to-morrow over the tariff question, and if it is precipitated it will probably occupy the greater part of the day. In this event the nominations may. after all, be carried over until Thursday. Although the committee on resolutions is still in session at a late hour and has given a free hearing to everyone seeking audience, it is about definitely determined that the radical revenue reform element is in the minority, and that the tariff plank will be modeled after that adopted by the convention of 1884. This the revenue reformers will not swallow with good grace, and it is stated upon authority that F. W. Lehmann, of Iowa, will submit a minority report indorsing and supporting the President's views in the most outspoken and emphatic terms. The Iowan, so one of his friends puts it, has a personal purpose to serve in this action. He believes that it is the one great opportunity of his life, and that if he can carry the convention with him, and he believes (and so do many others) that he can, it will improve his standing, however high it may be now, in the Democratic party not only of his State, but of the country. He is being encourin his course by many who bethat the President's policy entitled to the highest and most thorough indorsement that a national Democratic covention can give it, and that there should be no beating about the bush in the matter. Senator Gorman said: "The prospects are good for an all-night meeting of the sub-committee. No three men on it are agreed upon the terms in which the tariff plank should be couched, and the prospects for a satisfactory solution of the trouble are not encouraging."

Indiana Democrats and the Tariff. O.: O. Stealey's St. Louis Special.

From a canvass of committeemen appointed on resolutions, it is thought that the tariff reformers will have a very clear majority. An extraordinary effort, however, will be made to adopt a plank in the platform similar to that passed by the convention of 1884. If this shall succeed a minority report will be submitted to the convention and fought out on the floor. There is no doubt two-thirds of the convention will stand fair and square for an honest revenue reform plank-no evasion, no dodging, no in-

To show the interest in this question, an insident which occurred this evening can be related. The protectionists claim that Mr. Turpie, appointed a member of the committee on resolutions, from Indians, would vote with them for an incidental protection platform. The chairman of the Indiana delegation, Mr. Shanklin, immediately called the delegation together and stated what the rumors were. A committee was appointed to wait on Mr. Turple, inviting him to appear before the delegation and give his views on the tariff question. Mr. Turpie did so, and the sentiments he expressed were quite satisfactory to the delegation. They, however, instructed him to vote for Mr. Henry Watterson for chairman of the committee on resolutions, which he agreed to de, saying that

it was quite agreeable to him. It looks now like the only interesting event of the convention will be on the tariff question, and that will be of very short duration.

THE PERMANENT CHAIRMANSHIP.

The Show of Opposition to General Collins Meets No Encouragement.

Sr. Louis. June 5.-The rumors that a formidable show of opposition would be made to the appointment of Gen. Patrick A. Collins, of Boston, as permanent chairman of the convention, were quickly dispelled this evening when the committee on organization assembled for the first time. It had been reported that Henry Watterson would be pushed for the place, and that General Collins would be fought until compelled to forego the honor. The committee proceeded, first, with its own organization before taking up that of the convention. L. B. Cassidy, of Pennsylwas made chairman of committee, and a Kentuckian, John B. Castleman, obtained the post of secretary. Then it became evident that no contest against Collins was to be waged, the understanding being that Mr. Watterson had peremptorily declined to allow his name to be used as against General Collins. The nomination of Collins was made by Dr. Hanrahan, of Vermont. Mr. Castleman, of Kentucky, seconded Collins's name, and he was seconded unanimously for recommendation to the convention. H. H. Ingersoll was selected without opposition as the committee's choice for the convention's permanent secretary. Mr. Prince, the temporary secretary, and all his assistants were retained for the permanent organ-

ization as Mr. Ingersoll's helpers. A matter that may prove to be of greater importance to the convention than the choice of permanent chairman then came before the committee. It was the choice of rules to govern the convention. After some discussion the suggestion made to-day in the convention by Governor Green, of New Jersey, was acquiesced in. This was to adopt the rules of the last national Democratic convention, with the significant addition that during a roll-call no State having once voted shall be allowed to change its vote until all the other States have voted. The committee will hold another meeting to-morrow morning early, to put its action into formal shape for the convention

THE PROCEEDINGS.

Verbatim Report of the Action Taken in Yesterday's Session of the Convention.

To the Western Associated Press. ST. Louis, June 5 .- At 12:35 P. M. ex-Senator Barnum, of Connecticut, chairman of the Demperatic committee, rose from his chair, and with the gavel smote the desk one sturdy blow. Then the various bands which were discoursing music in various parts of the hall ceased, the loud talking and the cheers which greeted the appearance of each distinguished individual who entered the convention gave way to quietness, and the preliminary bustle of the great assemblage subsided into comparative silence.

"The convention will please come to order," said Chairman Barnum. "Bishop J. C. Granberry, of St. Louis, will open the proceedings of this convention with prayer."

Bishop Granberry came forward and addressed

the throne of grace as follows: Almighty God, our heavenly Father, who art lifted Almighty God, our heavenly Father, who art lifted far above all this turmoil, and yet dost stoop to us in answer to our prayer, we adore Thee; we praise Thee; we give Thee thanks for Thy great goodness to the sons of men. Thou art our God, and we are the people of Thy providence and the work of Thy hand. We thank Thee for this great country which Thou hast given us; for the increase of our population, and our wealth, and our power; for the diffusion of knowledge; for Thy word which giveth light for the Church and for all Christian institutions. Forgive us our ingratitudes, our forgetfulness of Thee, our disobedience according to the multitude of Thy favors, in Christ. Oh, Lord, save us from pestilence, famine and war; from sectional strife, and anilence, famine and war; from sectional strife, and anarchy, and disorder; from the reign of vice, and crime, and impiety; may the foundations of our prosperity be laid in faith, and reverence, and righteousness, and love, and may the favor of our God be our defense and our glory. We beseech Thee, almighty God, that Thou will bless the Presisent of the United States, and all that are in authority, and do Thou provide for us able men who fear God, men of truth and righteousness, and may our people be led on by Thy wisdom. and Thy power and goodness, from height to height of material, and intellectual, and moral development. May these blessings be transmitted from generation to generation, and extend to all nations, that all the earth may see the glory of our God. These prayers we offer in the name of Thy son, Jesus Christ. Amen.

At the conclusion of the prayer Mr. Barnum arose and said: Gentlemen of the Convention-By the unanimous

ote of the national committee the chair has been directed to present to this convention as the list of tem-porary officers the following, which the secretary will Mr. Prince then read the list, as follows: STEPHEN M. WHITE, of California, for chair-

Temporary Secretary-FREDERICK O. PRINCE, Assistant Secretaries—ALFRRED ORENDORFF, of Illinois; W. L. SCOTT, of Virginia; T. E. BAR-RETT, of St. Louis; LEOPOLD STRAUSS, of Alabama; O. M. HALL, of Minnesota: JOHN TRIP-LETT. of Georgia; L. E. ROWLEY, of Michigan; OLIVER NEWELL, of Colorado; J. L. ENGLE, of Missouri; T. L. MERRILL, of Nebraska. Reading Secretary-Hon. THOMAS PETTIT. Assistant Reading-clerks-MICHAEL T. BAR-RETT, of New Jersey; T. O. WALKER, of Iowa; R. H. HENRY, of Mississippi; JOHN W. KERN, of Indiana; J. P. CARR, of Missouri; E. D. SAWYER, of

Ohio; WM. P. BENTLY, of Missouri.
Official Stenographer—EDWARD B. DICKINSON, of New York. Sergeant-at-arms-RICHARD J. BRIGHT. Chief Door-keeper-DANIEL ABLE, of St. Louis. The Chair-Gentlemen of the convention, as

many of you as affirm the action of the national committee say "aye." The convention unanimously adopted the list as read by Mr. Prince, after which the chairman

I will appoint the Hon. Arthur B. Gorman, of Maryland, the Hon. Calvin S. Brice, of Ohio, and the Hon. Frank W. Dawson, of South Carolina, a committee to wait upon Mr. White and escort him to the chair.

The committee escorted Mr. White, amid great enthusiasm, to the chair, and Mr. Barnum then introduced him to the convention in the following words: "I have the pleasure and the honor to present to this convention the Hon. Stephen M. White, of California." Mr. White

Gentlemen of the Convention—Profoundly grateful for the distinction just conferred upon me, I am nevertheless, conscious that I have been chosen for this position because of your appreciation of that important section of our common country from whence I come. I can assure you that those whom I, in part, represent, will regard with satisfaction the recognition which they have just received, not because of any uncommon ability or influence of mine, but for the reason that this is the only occasion in the history of our national conventions on which the Pacific slope has been accorded such an honor. California was acquired under Democratic rule. It became a commonwealth under Democratic auspices. It is, therefore, fitting that the bestowal of this favor should emanate from the organization whose patriotism and courage gave her to the American Union, and that party should be the first to press forward with parental fondness the children of those who knocked, and did not knock in vain, for admission to the privileges of statehood. I congratulate you, not merely as Democrats but as American citizens, on the encouraging circumstances which at-tend the inauguration of our proceedings. For the first time for a period covering more than a quarter of a century the Democratic national convention is held while the affairs of government are conducted by a Democratic administration. Up to the late presidential election the Republican party declared that Democratic success meant national ruin, and that whatever might be said of the crimes and transactions of those then in authority, yet to no other keeping could the welfare of the United States be safely con-fided. This doctrine was repudiated at the polls, and the experience of almost four years has demonstrated that those assertions and charges were unwarranted and that the people were right in demanding and compelling a radical change. The platform of prin-ciples adopted at our last national convention, pre-scribed with accuracy the rule of conduct which should control governmental action. Grover Cleve-land was selected by that convention as a man whose firmness, ability, integrity, and statesman-like quali-ties pre-eminently fitted him to undertake the task of carrying out the great reforms thus suggested by the organization to whose tenets he has ever been ready to yield compliance. No public servant ever responded to the call of duty more readily, fully, or in better faith than our honored President. Unostentatious in the discharge of his trust, he has never failed to apply to affairs of state those sound business maxims, the observance of which is even more nec-

essary in public than in private station.

For years it had been conceded that it was necessary to reform the tariff. The existing law on the subject had been called into being during the excitement and because of the exigencies of war. The Republican party, while not denying the necessity for reform, has ever failed to suggest a remedy and has universally thwarted the efforts of the Democracy to afford the needed relief. The present administration has realized the promises made by the Democratic convention of 1884. It has sought to reduce taxation and lighten the hurdens of the people and to retion and lighten the burdens of the people, and to re-duce the revenues so as to prevent undue accumula-tion in the treasury, and has at the same time taken the requisite steps to foster and protect domestic industries. It has discouraged the centralization of wealth, and has enabled, so far as cirwealth, and has enabled, so far as circumstances would permit, those in the
less favored walks of life to enjoy
the benefits of their exertions. In other words, the
Democratic administration has set its utmost endeavors to carry out the platform in which our great
reform victory was achieved. If the tariff has not
been modified it is because of Republican obstruction.
The existence of an enormous surplus in the treasury
threatens the industries of the country, is a constant
source of injury to the consumer and men of moder-

source of injury to the consumer and men of moder

ate means, who find it difficult to obtain monetary assistance, because of the withdrawal of a large portion of the circulating medium. This unfortunate situation is directly attributable to the policy of the Republican party, whose aim has ever been to encourage and enrich monopoiles and to ignore the interests of

During Republican dominancy many millions of acres of the public domain passed into the hands of corporate and foreign syndicates, formed for the creation of individual fortunes. The obligations imposed as conditions precedent to the investiture of title were persistently violated by the beneficiaries, and those violations passed unheeded until the Democratic administration, in conformity with the doctrines of the party, declared a forfeiture, thus tendering to those seeking homes in good faith more than forty millions of acres, which had been held by the Republican party for the benefit of a selfish few. In conformity with the views of the President, a statute has been eracted preventing the acquisition of lands by those not citizens of the United States and restricting the power of corporations to ob-States and restricting the power of corporations to obtain title to realty in the Territories. If preceding Republican administrations had adopted the present Democratic policy, there would have been preserved as homes for settlers locating in good faith immense tracts of fertile soil now in the hands of corporations and foreign speculators.

For years universal attention has been directed to the dangers of Chinose immigration. The advent of hordes of pagan slaves, disciplined to starvation and inured to unremunerative toil, has rightly been considered destructive to the interests of labor and a menace to the Republic. The Democracy, unlike its political adversary, has always been with the people on this issue. The administration has entered into a on this issue. The administration has entered into a treaty with the Chinese empire which must result in excluding the Mongolians from our shores, and which, for the first time, makes it possible to prevent the perpetration of the frauds on our immigration laws now practicable by that race, and to preserve us from that evil competition. Thus, after repeated Republican failures, we reach a successful settlement of the question which justly agitated a vast number of our citizens and with which Republican landers have proved themselves incompetant of our citizens and with which Republican leaders have proved themselves incompetent to deal. I cannot permit myself to dwell at any length on the many subjects which this occasion suggests. I cannot permit myself to point cut the benefits which have accrued to all from the wisdom and prudence of our chief executive. The proprieties of the hour bid me hasten to the performance of the duties incident to this place. Suffice it to say, that the re-election of Grover Cleveland is demanded by the patriotic sentimento? the land. The Republican party is struggling for life. It cannot Republican party is struggling for life. It cannot long survive. Its extended incumbency was due to the fears and doubts succeeding the civil conflict. Those forebodings have been removed by time, and thought, and honest opinion, in spite of illegal force openly used, and notwithstanding criminal efforts at openly used, and notwithstanding criminal efforts at defeating the public will as expressed at the ballot box, and have driven unworthy servants from office and summoned to power an administration to which no stain or suspicion has ever attached. This was done when the world doubted whether a free government could be maintained here, and whether our citizens were strong enough to control the agents of their own selection who defied the power of those from whom their authority proceeded. It was accomplished despite the perpetration of a crime against the electoral franchise which deprived the Democracy of the fruits of victory, and the whole people of the services of that great statesman and true American, Samuel J. Tilden. Here, where he was nominated, let it be said "peace to his ashes." He ominated, let it be said "peace to his ashes." He discharged great duties greatly. His name should be transmitted as an example of one who, rather than disturb the public tranquillity, sacrificed on the altar of his country the noblest aspirations of an Amer-ican citizen. Unable to reinstate themselves on any meritorious issue, corrupt politicians, whose transgressions have excluded them from office, seek restoration to authority by endeavoring to reanimate the buried issues of a past generation. But those unseemly efforts must fail. Those who participated in the struggle are not anxious to renew it. The agitators of to-day were, in most instances, non-combatants. A new generation has come upon the scene. The younger voters know of them only through tradition and history. They are ardent, ambitious and enlightened. They look with aversion on every attempt to lead them into useless discussion. They are anxious for present success and future honor and happiness. They are too busy with the practical affairs of life to engage in useless controversy. They love their country better than the delusion of an empty name. They know that the glory and advancement of the Republic is dependent on general co-operation. While they glory in their fathers' heroic deeds, they yet believe that unkind words and exaggerated references to the past are not promotive of present harmony or future prosperity, and that an administration which treats alike, and recognizes that there is no distinction to the properity of the properi ion, before the law, of race or section, is best calculated to further the general interest and to perpetu-ate the blessings of liberty. The honest, intelligent elector whose judgment is untainted by prejudice is prepared to again intrust this government to the Democratic party. That that party has accomplished so much, notwithstanding the continued opposition of its foes, is ample evidence that during the next four years its policy will be finally and completely adopted. The coming contest will result in the tri-

umph of Democracy. The nominees of this conven-tion will be the chosen of the people, and if we do our duty the Republican party will henceforward be una-ble to retard the progress of our country. After the applause following Chairman White's speech, Governor Green, of New Jersey, offered

he following resolution: Resolved, That the rules of the last Democratic convention govern this body until otherwise ordered, subject to the following modification: That in voting for candidates for President and Vice president, he State shall be allowed to change its vote untill the rell of States has been called and every State has cast its

The Chairman-The question is upon the adoption of the resolution. You move its adoption. Governor? Governor Green-I move its adoption.

A Delegate—I second the motion.

The Chairman-It is moved and seconded that the resolution as read be adopted Mr. Showalter, of Missouri-Mr. Chairman, rise to a point of order, that the resolution at this time is out of order, for we don't know, un-

til the report of the committee on credentials is made, who compose this convention. The Chairman-The point of order is not sustained, for this reason: That we meet here as a deliberative body, and I suppose, for present purposes, we can adopt any rules that we wish. These rules would not prevail, of course, if they were not adopted by the convention after the report of the committee on credentials. I will say, however, that I don't see that they can be made applicable at this time, since the subjectmatter to which they are directed will not come before this body. Until that time, I suggest that, although I think the resolutions in order,

it might be well to let them stand over. Governor Green-I think it always has been customary to adopt them. The Chairman-The house will then vote on the question of their adoption. The vote was almost unanimous in favor of

Mr. Patterson, of Colorado-In behalf of Colorado's Democracy, I crave the indulgence of this convention to present to it for use by its chairman a solid silver gavel. Mr. Patterson then held up the gavel, which created great applause. Continuing, he said: "It was wrought from Colorado mines, and fashioned by Colorado artisans. It is the modest offer of the youngest member of the federal Union to the party that restored silver to the monetary plane from which it was degraded through the Republican Congress piracy of 1873, and that has ever since remained its consistent champion. May the announcement be made to the civilized world. through its silvery tones, of the second unanimous nomination of the people's choice for President—Grover Cleveland." [Great applause.] The Chairman-Gentlemen of the convention. if there is no objection, and I assume that there will be none, this present will be deemed accepted. It is solid silver, and as far as a gavel can do it, you will have to be ruled by silver.

Great applause. Senator Gorman, of Maryland, passed up the following resolution, which was read by the Resolved, That the roll of States and Territories be now called, and that each delegation name a man to

act as a member of a committee on credentials; one member of the committee on permanent organization. and one member of the committee on resolutions, and that resolutions in relation to the platform of the Democratic party be referred to said committee with-The Chairman-Do you move its adoption.

Senator Gorman-Yes, sir. The Chairman-It is moved and seconded that the resolution as read be adopted. Are you ready for the question? All in favor of the motion signify by saying aye; those opposed signify by saying no. The ayes carried. Mr. Secretary, will you please call the roll of States alphabetically

Mr. Raines, of New York-Mr. Chairman, would it not now be in order to call the roll of the convention for the purpose of having the credentials of delegations delivered to the chair? The Chairman-That is the object of the resolution presented to the convention by Senator Gorman, of Maryland. It covers that subjectfirst, the appointment of the committee. After that committee is appointed, then, of course, some means of putting the credentials into their hands will be suggested. The credentials will be presented, I am informed, in the usual order to the committee on credentials. The place will be designated. The secretary will call the roll. The secretary called the roll of States, and as each State was called the chairman of the delegation responded with the names of members of the committees on resolutions, permanent organization and credentials, as decided upon by the various States before the convention met.

Tue actedate	HOLO ME TOTTOME.
State.	Chairman. Secretary.
Alabama	E. W. Pettus Leopold Strauss.
Arkansas	
California	C. W. Schmitt
Colorado	.T. M. Patterson .T. B. Rvan
Connecticut	J. P. Piggott H. A. Rishon
Delaware	.E. R. Cochran W. C. Hardcastle.
Florida	
Georgia	Pope Barren B. D. Evans.
Illinois	W. R. Morrison T. A. Hoffman ir.
Indiana	J. G. Shanklin J. O. Henderson.
Iowa	W. H. M. Pusey A. E. Morrison.
Kansas	.E. Carroll G. A. Collett.
Kentucky	J. A. McKenzie Wrey Woodson.
Louisiana	S. D. McEneryH. McCall.
Maine	.E. C. AllenJ. H. Montgom'ry.
Massachusetts.	.J. W. Corcoran A. B. Alger.
Maryland	A. Ritchie M. C. Burke.
Michigan	B. G. Stout R. C Flannigan.
Minnesota	P. B. Winston E. C. Stronger.
Mississippi	.W. T. Martin C. M. Williamson.

		Electric de la companya della companya de la companya de la companya della compan	
	Nebraska	J. A. Creighton.	John Reagan.
	Navada	J. W. Dorsey	
2	New Hampshire	Frank Jones	M. B. Suilivan.
4	New York	.R. S. Green R. P. Flower	T. F. Gilrov.
3	North Carolina.	.J. S. Carr	C. N. Vance.
	Ohio	T. E. Powell	R. Blee.
죔	Pennsylvania	.C. E. Boyle	N. Davis. J.P.Sensenderfer.
1	Rhode Island	Bell. ir	W. J. Peice.
3	South Carolina	.F. W. Dawson	G. S. Graham.
1	Texas	.J.W. Throckm'to	H. H. Ingersoll. on. W. C. Connor.
1	Vermont	.W. H.H. Bingha	m.G. W. Smith
1	Virginia Wisconsin	Eppa Hunton	W. W. Scott.
幅	West Virginia	J. B. Jackson	J. A. Neighbors.
i	State.		Organization.
4	Alabama	.B. F. Duval	
	Arkansas	.B. F. Duval .Joseph Clark	A. S. Morgan.
1	Colorado	.W. S. Cockrell	E. A. Ballard.
	Connectiont	C. B. Davis	H A Rishon
	Delaware	.W. H. Stevens	C. J. Harrington. W. T. Whittledge.
	Georgia	.H. D. D. Twiggs	W. T. Whittledge.
5	Illinois	.J. W. Patton	.T. M. Thornton.
	Indiana	.D. Skinner	O. O. Stealey.
2	Kansas	.A. A. Harris	L. L. Alnsworth.
	Kentucky	.R. Riddle	J. B. Castleman.
	Louisia na	.R. C. Davey	Andrew Price. Payson Tucker.
3	Massachnantta	P. M. McGnies	O A Towns
	Maryland	.W. L. Bidler	J. B. Brown. C. R. Whitman. T. T. Hudson.
4	Michigan	T. G. Parkhurst	C. R. Whitman.
2	Mississippi	.S. F. Fox	S. S. Culliver.
1	Nehraska	D. W. Cook	Tobias Carter
2	Nevada	.J. G. Fair, jr .W. S. Ladd	G. Earnst.
s 1	New Jersey	P. B. Baker	G. D. W. Vroom.
t	New York	J. Larkin	Major Chapin.
r	Ohio.	.W. C. Bowen,	E. W. Matthews.
t	Oregon	J. L. Cowan	John Lee.
f	Pennsylvania	J. H. Orvis	L. C. Cassidy.
h	South Carolina	.C. H. Page .C. A. Wood	J. P. Goggins.
0	Tennessee	.E. P. McQueen.	J. R. Goodwin.
	Texas	J. Bookhout	H. Chilton. J. D. Hanrahan.
	Virginia	.R. C. Marshall.	W. R. Avlett.
8	Wisconsin	.S. V. Dickenson	S. W. Lameroux.
		C. W. Daily	
t	State.		National Committee
	Arkansas	W. L. Tarry	H. C. Semple. Henry D. Clayton.
ä	California	.Clay W. Taylor.	M. F. Tarpey.
	Colorado	.Thos. S. Patterso	n.C. S. Thomas.
t	Delaware	.W. F. Causey	Wm. H. Barnum.
n	Florida	.Andrew Johnso	n.Samuel Pasco.
Ŀ	Georgia	.F. G. Dubigmon	Jas. H. Estill.
i	Indiana	.N.E. Worthingto	Simon P. Sheerin.
,	Iowa	.F. W. Lehmann	J. J. Richardson.
1	Kansas	.J. G. Lows	W. C. Blair.
	Louisiana	John Dymond.	n.H. D. McHenry. . James Jefferies.
	The second secon		THE PARTY OF THE P

Maine.....A. W. Madigan...Arthur Sewall.

Massachusetts...J. W. Cunningham Charles D. Lewis

Maryland......A. P. Gorman...Not chosen. Michigan.......Geo. M. Yaple....O. M. Barnes. Nebraska......James E. North...James E. Boyd. Nevada M. B. Garraghan R. P. Keating. New Hampshire J. C. Moore A. W. Sulloway. New Jersey Leon Abbett Miles Ross. New York......Edward Cooper...Herman Oshlrichs North Carolina..Richard Battle...M. W. Ransom. Ohio.......L. T. Neal......C. S. Brice. Oregon.......M. S. Hellman....A. Noltner. Pennsylvania...Wm. Mutchler... Bhode Island...Jos, Metcalfe....J. S. Barnaby. South Carolina...John. T. Sloan...F. W. Dawsou.

Tennessee....Liltard ThompsonS. F. Looney.
Texas....Geo. Clark....O. T. Holt.
Vermont...Jno. H. Senter...Hiram Atkins.
Virginia...P. W. McKinney. Jno. S. Barbour.
Wisconsin...W. H. Seaman...J. L. Mitchell. West Virginia ... Wesley Mallahan. W. M. Clements. The spectators and delegates became restive during the long interval occupied in calling the roll, and the chairman was obliged several times to enforce order with his silver gavel. When Kentucky was called, and the member

for the committee on resolutions was announced to be Henry Watterson, a storm of applause swept through the hall, which did not cease for some minutes. There was also much applause when Texas reported its member of the platform committee-George Clark Dakota's name being reached, Mr. O'Brien, of

Minnesota, spoke up, saying: "In Dakota there is a contest. There are two delegations from Dakota attending this convention. No committee, no delegates from Dakota should participate in the proceedings of this convention until that contest is decided. The Chairman-Do you make a motion?

Mr. O'Brien-I move that all parties claiming to be delegates from Dakota be excluded until the report of the committee on credentials is The Chairman-You make that as an absolute motion, not as an amendment?

Mr. O'Brien-Yes sir, and as a motion. The Chairman-Then your motion is-Mr. O'Brien-That we exclude all delegates from Dakota until the contest is determined. The Chairman—The motion of Mr. O'Brien, of Minnesota, there being a contest in Dakota, is that all parties claiming to be delegates from that Territory be excluded from participancy until after the report of the committee on credentials is made and acted upon. Is there a seeond to that motion? |The motion was seconded by several delegates. Are you ready for the question? All in favor of the motion will say

aye; contrary minded, no. The ayes have it. It is so ordered. The roll-call was now at an end, and the chairman announced that the tures committeesplatform, permanent organization and credentials-would meet at 5 P. M., the two latter in rooms adjoining the convention hall, and the committee on platform at the grand parlor of the Southern Hotel, the headquarters of the Democratic national committee.

The Chairman-Is there any other business to come before this convention? Mr. Pusey, of Iowa-Mr. Chairman, I am instructed by my delegation to offer the following resolution and ask for its adoption.

The Chairman-Send up the resolution, if you please. At this point a delegate arose and made frantic efforts to read. The Chair several times requested him to give his name, but he refused-whether owing to the fact that he did not hear the chairman's request for his name, or was disposed to not give it, was not apparent. Finally the chairman made himself heard by the delegate, and again asked for the name, When the delegate said McGinnis, of Montana, everybody laughed. When the laughter had subsided, Mr. McGinnis said: "Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the association of Territorial delegates I am requested to offer the following resolution: The Chair—Will you please wait a moment till the resolution already passed up from Iowa is read and disposed of? That is the only thing in order? The secretary then read the resolution offered

by Mr. Pusey, as follows: Resolved. That during the recess of this convention this hall be opened for the inspection of visiting

The Chair-We have put the motion of Mr. Pusey, of Iowa. Is there any second, gentle-Mr. Baker, of Ohio-I move to amend the action by instructing the sergeant-at arms of this convention to invite and find seats in this convention for every uniformed Democratic club that comes from other States. |Applause. | The Chair requested that the amendment be

Mr. Pusey-My resolution embodies that very thing. It says all visiting clubs. The Chair -I desire, gentlemen, to have the mendment here before we proceed further. Is that amendment in writing, Mr. Baker? Mr. Baker-In a moment it will be.

The amendment was passed up shortly after-The Chair-Gentlemen of the convention, I will have to ask you to take your seats. There must be order while the proceedings of this convention are going on, at least, among the dele-The amendment of Mr. Baker was then read

by the secretary, as follows:

That the seageant-at-arms be directed to invite and seat in this convention, during its session, all uniformed clubs visiting St. Louis from other States. Mr. Terry, of Arkansas-Mr. Chairman, understand, sir, that this hall is already filled to its full seating capacity, and I move you, sir, that the matter be referred to the committee on

arrangements. The Chairman-There is no such committee as that belonging to this convention; it should be sent to the national committee. Mr. Terry-I move that it be referred to the national committee in charge of this matter. The Chairman-Will you reduce that motion to writing? This is the motion: Mr. Baker-Mr. Chairman-

The Chairman-Wait a moment, Mr. Baker, and I will recognize you. The motion is simply a motion to require this matter to be sent to the national committee. It is a motion of reference. The motion of Mr. Pusey is to send this resolution, or amendment, to the national committee. Mr. Baker—There are, I understand, uni-formed Democratic clubs here from ten twelve States.. Those people of St. Louis for their princely hospitali-

who are delegates are obliged to ty, and I think those clubs ought to be permitted to have seats in this convention during the deliberations of this body. [Loud cheers]. I understand that yesterday, 4,000 tickets were distributed to the members of the Chamber of I therefore insist, Mr. Chairman, that we owe is to these Democratic clubs to extend to them the courtesy of this convention. The Chairman-The question is upon the sub-

Mr. Pickett, of Connecticut-I arise to second the motion made by the gentleman from Wisconsin, because, if his motion is not adopted, this convention will be interfering with the arrangements already made by the national com-

mittee. If you pass the motion made by the gentleman now, I trust you will give the sergeant-at-arms power to increase the capacity of this hall. [Cheers and laughter.].

The Chairman-The question is upon the sub-Mr. Wilson, of Missouri-I am requested, Mr. President, to say, by some of the members of the national committee, that there have already been 2,000 tickets distributed to those uniformed companies, and the capacity of this hall is already taxed to the utmost, and the resolution of the gentleman who has a seat at my right is absolutey limpracticable, physically, for this building. [Cheers.] I trust the resolution will

be referred to the committee on permanent or-ganization. [Laughter and cheers.] Mr. Showalter, of Missouri-I arise to the point of order I raised before—and I thought it was good then and I think so now. It is, that until the report of the committee on credentials is made to this body, what right have we to a seat and by what authority can we say that somebody else shall have a seat or shall not have a seat in this convention? [Cheers.] realized that point of order a while ago; thought it was good before, and I am convinced it is so now.

Mr. Wilson, of Missouri-I believe that a mo-

tion to adjourn is always in order. I move that this convention do now adjourn. The Chairman-No, sir, not now. The point of order made by the gentleman from Missouri is overruled, because this convention, or what-ever it is, is in the possession of this hall and the motions made are directed to the exercise of that possession. The question is upon the substitute of the gentleman from Arkansas.

Govonor Abbett, of New Jersey—I cannot see any difference between uniformed Democrats and Democrats that have come from all portions of the country. [Applause]. And as to the further distribution of tickets, they have already been made. The national committee has distributed them, and if there is an attempt now to make the sergeant-at-arms superior the national committee and admit anybody that comes in uniform, I will amend and say that the whole Democracy come into this ball and be seated. [Applause]. There is only one orderly way of proceeding with reference to this matter, and that is the way that every national convention has done to-to leave that matter to the national committee to settle. They are representatives of the States of this Union so far as the Democracy is concerned, and we can trust to their judgment to make this hall as wide and as lofty as possible to put all the Democrata

here that can get in it. [Applause].

Mr. Pusey, of Iowa—There are many clubs here who would expect to go off on the morning trains. They are good Democrats, and they don't want to interfere with the business interests of this convention. My resolution, Mr. Chairman, contemplates that they shall have the use of this hall only in recess of this convention, and I do hope that the substitute will be

The Chairman-I am authorized by the chairman of the national committee to say that there has been no such extensive distribution of tickets as stated by the gentleman from Ohio. The question is upon the substitute. Are you ready for the question? [Cries of "Question," 'Question."] The substitute is that the matter be referred to the national committee. Are you ready for the question? [Cries of "Question. The Chairman-All in favor of the substitute will say aye. The substitute was adopted. The following resolution, offered by Roswell P. Flower, of Tammany Hall, New York, was then read by the secretary:

Resolved, That when this convention adjourns, it djourns until to-morrow at noon. Governor Abbett, of New Jersey-I move to amend by making it 10 o'clock. I want to see the Democratic ticket nominated to-morrow. and not on the third day of this convention. The Chairman-Governor Abbett, of New Jersey, offers an amendment to the motion of Mr. Flower, of New York.

Me. Flower-I accept the amendment The Chairman-The question is upon the adoption of the resolution that when this convention takes a recess it will be until to-morrow Mr. Hanna, of Massachusetts-I move to amend by making the hour 11 o'clock. [Cries of

The Chairman-The question, then, is upon the adoption of the resolution that when we adjourn we adjourn till the hour of 10 A. M. Are you ready for the question? [Cries of "Question." "Question]. The resolution was unanimously carried.

The Chairman-There is a change in the member of the committee on permanent organization for New Mexico. In place of W. B. Childers is substituted Rafael Romero. Mr. Parkhurst, of Michigan-I now move that we adjourn.

At this suggestion many of the members be gan to leave. The Chairman-Gentlemen, sit down. I cannot talk against you all.

Mr. Flower, of New York-I now move that we adjourn.

The Chairman-The committee will arrange so that clubs may visit this hall. [Cries o 'Question," "Question."] Chairman White put the question on adjournment till to-morrow till 10 A. M., and about nine-tenths of the convention responded in the affirmative. The other tenth came up equally

as loud, but not quite so voluminous in the negative, and the convention was declared adjourned till 10 A. M. to-morrow.

SHORTENING THE SESSION.

Probability that All the Convention's Bustness Will Be Finished To-Day. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. St. Louis, June 5. - The shrewd little scheme

for carrying the convention into Thursday was nicely knocked in the head in to-day's session. It had its origin with certain members of the local committee, who very correctly figured it out that as soon as the convention got through with its business the membership thereof would lose no time in shaking the dust city from its feet. This, of course, would mean the loss of good many dollars, or thousands of them, not only to the hotels but to many other branches of business that would profit by the delegates being compelled to spend an idle half-day or so in town. Hence it was determined to so protract the proceedings of the convention as to bring about an adjournment about noon on Thursday. The perfunctory co-operation of Roswell P. Flower was enlisted in this scheme, and it was arranged that he should move a recess of to-day's meeting until noon to-morrow. Then, on Wednesday, after the permanent organization had been effected, and the platform adopted, another effort would have been made to carry over the nominations until Thursday at 10 o'clock. So far as Mr. Flower was concerned, he carried out his part of the contract with more or less show of sincerity but the shouts of "no" that greeted his resolu-tion so plainly developed the spirit of the convention that he quietly subsided without saying a word in support of his proposition. Ex-Gov. Leon Abbett, of New Jersey, gave the scheme a final quietus when he said, amid approving shouts, that he wanted to see the President renominated on the second and not on the third day. So the convention will meet at 10 o'clock; its task will probably have been completed before dusk, and before the next day the city will about have reassumed its usual rustic appear-

THE DEMOCRATIC CLUBS. Efforts to Spread Club Organizations an

Arouse Party Enthusiasm.

Sr. Louis, June 5 .- The Democratic National League of Clubs, represented at the convention by E. B. Whitney, temporary secretary of the club; F. Kingsbury Curtis, and R. G. Monroe, of New York; Chas. Ogden, of Omaha; Bradley G. Schley, of Milwaukee; Lewis T. Vandegrift, of Wilmington, Del., and Congressman Rush, of Baltimore, have established headquarters at the Laclede Hotel, with the object of representing to visiting Democrate the value of organization and the object of the convention at Baltimore on July 4. There are now about 2,000 members of the league in the city. The committee given a hearing before the national committee this morning, on motion of Senator Gorman. and Mr. Chas. Ogden, of Omaha, chairman of the league committee, made a short statement. of the object of the league and what it expected to accomplish. The object in visiting the national committee was to present to each State and Territory, in an authoritative way, an invitation to the Baltimore convention and to induce these gentlemen to take interest in organizing clubs in their States and have them repre sented at Baltimore. The committee have added clubs from several States since the establishment of headquarters here. The clubs of Kan-Commerce of this city; they ought to have been sas will have a State meeting at Topeka on July distributed to the Democratic clubs who are 4 to organize a State League. Delegates here from Chicago, from Cincinnati, and from | from clubs will also be sent to the Baltimore The clubs of Illinois will meet Springfield, June 11, for organization, and will appoint a State delegation to visit Baltimere with the representatives of many clubs of the State. Michigan has a very complete organization, over one hundred clubs having signified their intention of sending delegates to Baltimere. Nebraska likewise has an excellent organization, and will have a large representation at the convention. Ohio will send over one hundred delegates to the conference. Wiscon-

sin reports as many. The Arapahoe and Gray-stone clubs, of Denver, Col., have already joined the league, and signified their intention of spreading the club organization through the State and adjoining Territories. West Virginia and Indiana have been admitted and promise a general organization throughout those States. The committee were informed that Fiorida had already elected delegates and would send them to the convention. In Tennessee the Democrats are taking the scheme under advisement, and are organizing clubs. T. W. Beddington has organized a club at Rutland. Vt., and reports that they are now spreading the work all through the State on the basis of National League representation. The Iroquois Club, of San Francisco, Cal., have affiliated clubs all over the State, and are informed that the State will send a large delegation to the con-

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Parade of 20,000 Uniformed Men Witnessed by an Enormous Crowd.

Sr. Louis, June 5 .- A gorgeous parade of

20,000 uniformed Democrats in procession was

witnessed to-night by people in such numbers they could be estimated by hundreds of thousands. The procession started at an early hour and at 10:40 was still moving. Before the march began Olive street, the thoroughfare leading to the convention hall, was jammed for over a mile -pavement, sidewalk, gutters and stairwayswith such a wild mass of human beings as perhaps ever before gathered in any American At short intervals over the entire distance great arches of flame lit up the scene, making the long vista a spectacle of surpassing brilliancy. The street was only cleared sufficiently for the procession by pounding a passage through the mob with trains of cable-cars. Wild enthusiasm was evoked everywhere by the display of Thurman bandannas among the marchers. First in line came the grand marshal, Col. John I. Martin and staff, followed by the First Battalion of the Missour National Guard and the Marmaduke Guards of Kansas City. A great host of semi-military fraternal associations next appeared, while the succeeding division contained political marching organizations by the score, including Tammany. the Hendricks Association of St. Louis, the Cleveland Club of Ohio, the Randali clubs of Pennsylvania, the Duckworth Club of Cincinnati. the Cook county (Illinois) Democratic Club. the Iroquois Club, of Chicago, and the Hawkeye Club, of Burlington, Ia. The next division contained a great number of similar organizations, particularly the Kansas City Democratic Club, 500 strong, and the Topeka Flambeau Club, of Kansas. More marching clubs, each with a band of music, but nearly all local St. Louis associations formed the bulk of the fifth division, while the sixth contained what was one of the features of the procession-a large force of veteran Union soldiers. A magnificent display by the St. Louis fire department wound up the pa-

When the parade disbanded, about 11 P. M. the large Tammany Hall delegation, headed by a band, marched to the Southern Hotel, their headquarters, playing and singing the "Red, White and Blue," with a Tammany Hall accompaniment. Instantly the beautiful air was caught up by the crowds outside and in the hotel, and in five minutes everybody in the great hotel, from cellar for blocks up Fourth, Broadway and Walnut streets, took up the song, and swelled the chorus to a wonderful volume, which range far and wide, with a rousing "hip, hurrah, ending to every verse. In the midst of the excitement some body raised a large national flag in the Southern rotunda. Instantly the crowd went wild, and "Old Glory" received such a re-ception as only a crowd of Democrate could give. The air was full of red bandannas and white hats, and it was nearly midnight before the excitement calmed down and the singers

Novel Construction of the Unit Rule. Sr. Louis, June 5.—One of the main subjects of discussion this morning before the convention met was the action of the New York delegation in caucus last night. The meeting was held at Tammany's headquarters. The delegation was overwhelmingly Thurman, but the Indiana people had shown themselves so thoroughly in earnest in their opposition to the old Roman, or rather in their advocacy of Gray, that it placed New York in a delicate position. If the weight of its influence was thrown against Gray his chances would be slim indeed, and in this way New York would not only secure the presideny, but decide who should have the second place. Not caring to antagonize Gray's friends, the delegation finally concluded, after exhaustive debate, to leave the choice of Vice-president to the other States, and the following resolution. introduced by D. Cady Herrick, was, after pumerous amendments and substitutes had been offered, discussed and withdrawn, unanimously

Resolved, That when New York is reached upon roll-call for the vice-presidency, the chairman ask that New York be passed; that if permission is refused, the delegation then request leave to retire for

In this, New York was to avoid voting until every State in the Union should have announced its preference. In the debate upon the motion it was decided that the delegation was con rolled by the unit-rule instructions of the State convention, and that unit rule meant such action as the majority might choose to or-der. That is to say, the delegation might divide its vote between four candidates, as was contemplated in an amendment offered by Mr. Raines, of Rochester, and yet preserve the spirit of the instructions. This novel proposition seemed to receive the assent of the delega-

A Refractory Ohio Man.

Sr. Louis, June 5. - Notwithstanding the fact that the Ohio delegation received the Indiana men last night with open arms, but with the cold consolation that Judge Thurman must and would receive the forty-six votes of the Buckeye State as a unit, it was anybody's fight this morning. The delegation went into a prolonged session during the afternoon and passed resolution after resolution of indorsement. but still there were numbers who would not fall in line. Mr. Robert Blee held back a long time, and it required the adoption of a unit rule to lead him from his opposition. No sooner had this rule been adopted than John Brady was on his feet. He said: "Gentlemen, you may adopt any rule you like, but I came from Cincinnati to oppose the nomination of Thurman. You may throw me out of this caucus, or intimate that my presence is not desired, and I will stay out, but nevertheless, I will go to the convention and take my seat as a delegate, and when the called, I will vote against This determination caused con-Thurman." fusion, and there were dire threats made, but to no purpose. Finally, a resolution was adopted releasing Mr. Brady from the binding unit rule and he will act independently. In conversation he was more cautious, but still the strong opposition showed itself in his remarks. "I will do my fighting in convention, but when I cannot win there I will go home, as I have done many times before, and during the campaign will work and fight just as hard for Democracy as ever before." John Brady is one of the stanchest adherents of the Payne-McLean faction.

The Territories Wish To Be Heard. Sr. Louis, June 5 .- At a meeting of the delegates from the Territories and the District of Columbia, held to-day, on motion of Mr. Dickson, of the District of Columbia, the following resolution was adopted for submission to the commit-

Resolved, That we respectfully urge the committee on resolutions to incorporate in the platform of principles to be submitted to the national convention resolutions substantially as follows:

First—That a just and liberal policy should be

pursued in reference to the Territories; that the right of self-government is inherent in the people, and guaranteed under the Constitution, and that all federal officers appointed to positions of honor and trust in the Territories of the United States and in the District of Columbia should in all cases be selected from among the citizens of the communiwhere they are to serve.

Second-The Territories of Washington, Dakota Second—The Territories of Washington, Dakota, Montana and New Mexico are, by virtue of population and development, now entitled to admission into the Union as States, and we unqualifiedly condemn the course of the Republican party in refusing state-hood and self-government for them; and we further denounce the action of that party in Congress for libeling the people to whom the United States have by solemn treaty guaranteed all the rights of American citizenship in order to furnish an excuse for denying them admission into the Union.

A Precious Masonie Relic.

NEW YORK, June 5.-At the Masonie Temple to-night, Brig-gen. A. W. Greely, chief signal officer U. S. A., presented to Home Lodge, of which he is an honomember, the 'Greely arctic Masonic flag." made by General Greely while at Fort Conger, Grinnell Land, in 1882, and afterwards displayed by Lieutenant Lockwood and Sergeant Brainard on the shore of the frezen polar sea, in latitude 3 deg. 24 min., the nearest point to the north pole ever reached by man.

Steamship News. SOUTHAMPTON, June 5.—Arrived: Vaterland. from New York, for Antwerp.